

The numeric style

This style prints numeric citations in square brackets. It is similar to the standard bibliographic facilities provided by LaTeX and to the `plain.bst` style of legacy BibTeX.

Additional package options

The subentry option

The option `subentry` affects the handling of citations referring to members of a reference set. If this option is enabled, such citations get an extra letter which identifies the member (it is also printed in the bibliography): [4a, 7c, 4c, 7b, 5]. This option is disabled by default, but it has been enabled in this example. If disabled, citations referring to a set member will point to the entire set, i.e., the above citations would come out as [4, 7, 4, 7, 5].

`\cite` examples

[5]
[5, p. 59]
[see 5]
[see 5, pp. 59–63]

`\parencite` examples

With the numeric style, `\parencite` and `\cite` behave the exactly the same.
This is just filler text [5].
This is just filler text [5, p. 59].
This is just filler text [see 5].
This is just filler text [see 5, pp. 59–63].

`\textcite` examples

Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin [5] show that this is just filler text.
Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin [5, p. 59] show that this is just filler text.
Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin [see 5] show that this is just filler text.
Goossens, Mittelbach, and Samarin [see 5, pp. 59–63] show that this is just filler text.

`\supercite` examples

This is just filler text.⁵

`\autocite` examples

This is just filler text [5].

Multiple citations

[5, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 8]

References

- [1] Robert L. Augustine. *Heterogeneous catalysis for the synthetic chemist*. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1995.
- [2] Aaron Bertram and Richard Wentworth. “Gromov invariants for holomorphic maps on Riemann surfaces.” In: *J. Amer. Math. Soc.* 9.2 (1996), pp. 529–571.
- [3] Frank Albert Cotton et al. *Advanced inorganic chemistry*. 6th ed. Chichester: Wiley, 1999.
- [4] (a) Sheldon Glashow. “Partial Symmetries of Weak Interactions.” In: *Nucl. Phys.* 22 (1961), pp. 579–588; (b) Steven Weinberg. “A Model of Leptons.” In: *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 19 (1967), pp. 1264–1266; (c) Abdus Salam. “Weak and Electromagnetic Interactions.” In: *Elementary particle theory. Relativistic groups and analyticity*. Proceedings of the Eighth Nobel Symposium (Aspenäs garden, Lerum, May 19–25, 1968). Ed. by Nils Svartholm. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1968, pp. 367–377.
- [5] Michel Goossens, Frank Mittelbach, and Alexander Samarin. *The LaTeX Companion*. 1st ed. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1994. 528 pp.
- [6] Christopher Hammond. *The basics of crystallography and diffraction*. Oxford: International Union of Crystallography and Oxford University Press, 1997.
- [7] (a) Wolfgang A. Herrmann et al. “A carbocyclic carbene as an efficient catalyst ligand for C–C coupling reactions.” In: *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 45.23 (2006), pp. 3859–3862; (b) Özge Aksin et al. “Effect of immobilization on catalytic characteristics of saturated Pd-N-heterocyclic carbenes in Mizoroki-Heck reactions.” In: *J. Organomet. Chem.* 691.13 (2006), pp. 3027–3036; (c) Myeong S. Yoon et al. “Palladium pincer complexes with reduced bond angle strain: efficient catalysts for the Heck reaction.” In: *Organometallics* 25.10 (2006), pp. 2409–2411.
- [8] Michael J. Hostetler et al. “Alkanethiolate gold cluster molecules with core diameters from 1.5 to 5.2 nm. Core and monolayer properties as a function of core size.” In: *Langmuir* 14.1 (1998), pp. 17–30.
- [9] Werner Massa. *Crystal structure determination*. 2nd ed. Berlin: Springer, 2004.